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THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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VOLUME XXXII
NUMBER 1.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1885.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

WE TAKE the following from the *Indian Daily News*:—"The memorial meeting to do honour to the greatest man Bengal has yet produced—Kristodas Pal,—will be held on Saturday week, January 10th. We trust that the meeting will be one of all ranks and all classes, influenced by the single desire to honour the general community by paying homage to genius, and to those qualities of earnestness, labour, perseverance, and self-cultivation which made Kristodas Pal from his youth up a pillar of strength to his own people and to the Government."

MR. ATKINSON, late Collector of Tinnevelly, whose case we reported in these columns sometime ago, has been removed the Civil Service by the Secretary of State for India. Our readers perhaps remember that eight charges were formulated against him of which seven were for borrowing money from natives within his jurisdiction. Mr. Atkinson was warned on a former occasion, but he took no notice of it and carried on his speculation to this bitter end.

THE PIONEER gives an account, rather ludicrous, of the hypercriticism of a Magistrate on the decision of a subordinate judicial official which we quote below:—"Certain Magistrate being dissatisfied with the sentence of a Deputy Magistrate in a case of so-called robbery submitted the record to the Commissioner in order that the sinning Deputy might be shown the error of his ways. The Commissioner—one of the "I concur" stamp—wrote:—"The case appears to have been a clear one, and I agree with the Magistrate as to the inadequacy of the sentence." In passing this admonition on to the soft-hearted Deputy, the Magistrate added:—"This is by no means the only case in which I have had occasion to notice the inadequacy of the sentences passed by Mr. Easy-goer." The case, however, was not to be thus got rid of. It went before a still more lenient Judge who, ignorant of the views of the superior executive, calmly recorded that "no criminal matter ought [illegible] punished with a whole year's rigorous imprisonment, not treated as robbery," and reduced the sentence accordingly. The Deputy seeing his opportunity rose for once to the occasion, and formally requested the Magistrate to move the High Court to quash the order of the Judge. The Magistrate, however, was not to be "drawn," and contented himself by curtly replying that his own and the Commissioner's remarks were based on the police reports, whilst the Judge had the advantage of seeing the evidence and was in the main right." We wish our contemporary had instead of keeping the worthy Magistrate *incog* had allowed the public to know who that gentleman is. However, this secrecy will not affect us much. With examples like these before them, we wonder how could the India Government report favourably about the good and healthy state of the brain of our immature 19 year Civilians.

THE TIMES OF INDIA publishes a telegram from London stating that a correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that Russia is in no hurry to commence work in connection with the delimitation of the Afghan Frontier. M. Lessar is lecturing and General Zelanoy has gone home to Tiflis. It is expected that the Russian section of the Commission will not begin work before the leading boundary points have been fixed. The *Novæ Vremya* says that all Turcomania is included in Russian territory. The *Times'* correspondent at Paris says that Russia has completed a design for entering Herat, but her fear and alarm *lest* this would involve the downfall of the Gladstone Ministry deters her from carrying it out.

A GENTLEMAN named Auffray is said to have discovered a cheap and easy method of producing sulphate of quinine from the bark of cinchona which abounds in Mauritius. It will be no small pleasure for the people of the epidemic districts of Bengal to know that the discovery is likely to reduce greatly the price of that valuable remedy which has hitherto been the only means of saving their lives, although draining their purses dry.

IT IS going the round of the papers that Sultan Newaz Jung has made his humble submission to the Nizam and is likely to receive his Highness's free pardon. If it were to come to this, why was all that fuss made. His Highness should have granted his pardon soon after the murderous affray happened. We have no objection to see the Sultan restored to his privileges and estates, but what we like to impress upon his Highness the Nizam on this occasion is that His Highness's government should device an adequate means to effectually check the turbulency of the filibustering Rohilla retainers of the Hydrabad nobles.

TUESDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Patiala Council of Regency has, on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja, sanctioned the liberal donation of Rs. 50,000 in support of the Wards' School about to be instituted at Umballa.

A MADRAS contemporary tells us that it is in contemplation to erect cellular jails in Madras, for the incarceration of old offenders. Under this system all prisoners sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and more, will have to undergo imprisonment for the first eighteen months in the cells to be specially constructed, whereby the prisoners will not have the chance of communicating with each other. It is also proposed to do away with medical officers being appointed superintendents of jails, to advance the status of qualified jailors, appointing them in charge, on salaries ranging from 200 to 400 Rupees per mensem. We do not quite understand what special value lies in these separate cells debaring the prisoners from communicating with each other. Are we to understand that the new prisoners concoct plans to thwart the jail authorities within these eighteen months of their first incarceration or what? Do the Madras authorities think that the solitary imprisonment clauses of the Penal Code are not stringent enough to bring the offenders of the Madras Presidency to their senses or improve their morals? But we believe, these cellular jails will be much better devices than the new modes of torture sometimes invented in Bengal to punish prisoners for violating a minor jail bye-law. The other proposal we object [illegible] stamp of men required for the office of Superintendents and that the substitution of jailors as Superintendents for medical officers will be an unwholesome change.

WE LEARN from a contemporay that the new Viceroy has effected the restoration of the feeling of amity between the Jove of the High Court and the Lord of the Home Office. The unwholesome Tenancy Bill brought on this unwholesome rupture between the two mighty officials and the breach has been patched up by the Supreme Lord of the land. May we hope therefore that His Excellency will in a similar manner restore the friendly feeling between the Government and the zemindars which the Bill has managed highly to disturb.

REUTER TELLS US of a severe earthquake in Spain causing loss of life to the amount of 300 in the town of Alhama, in the province of Granada, and of its being laid in ruins. The two provinces which have suffered from the effects of the earthquake are Malaga and Granada. The people of the south have become so much panic-stricken that they have bivaucked in the open country. It is believed that altogether one thousand people have perished.

FROM THE latest reports *annent* the annexation in Africa it appears that the British authorities there forestalled the German Officer, Dr. Nachtigel, by declaring the whole coast from the Calabar to Victoria under British protection. A Russian naval officer first broke the intelligence of the German design to annex the Cameroon Sea-board to the British Agent at Bonny.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, being told by an Englishman that "the Americans have no ancestry to point to with pride," replied, yes, that is very true, but most of our ancestors came from England, you know. This reminds us of the story of Talleyrand's reply to Madame de Stael's enquiry about his short leg. Madame de Stael was cross-eyed. Meeting Tallyrand one day, the Madame enquired, Monsieur, how is that leg? Tallyrand promptly replied, "crooked, as you see."

THE LATEST advices from England state that further complications are arising in Europe regarding Egypt. It is reported that Russia and Germany have asked the Khedive to allow each of the Powers to be represented on the Caisse. The claim of the Powers will, it is said, be supported by France, Austria and Italy. News has also reached us that the Nile expedition under Lord Wolseley is making good progress and will in all probability reach Khartoum in March next.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

VIENNA and its neighbourhood and Pesth are said to have been visited by a violent hurricane on 10th December last. The violence of the wind was such as to have blown away the roofs of many houses, and to have levelled to the ground the great iron dome of the exhibition building in the Prater. At Vienna two trains were derailed and upset.

A CONTEMPORARY learns that Mr. C. B. Clarke, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle will probably take up the place of Mr. Wilson in Assam when the latter will proceed on furlough. The inducement for Mr. Clarke's acceptance of the post is that Assam is a jungly country and may be of much service to him in his botanical studies, proficient as he is in Botany. This transfer will deprive Bengal permanently of Mr. Clarke's services, as his time is nearly up and he will soon retire from the Educational service.

IT HAS now been definitely settled by a telegram from the Secretary of State that Messrs. Chunder Madhub Ghose, Macpherson and Trevelyan will be appointed as additional new Judges of the Calcutta High Court.

THE FOLLOWING is the programme of the tour through Behar of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Honor leaves Calcutta by the night mail of the 11th January next. Arrives Bankipur on the 12th. Sir Alfred Lyall arrives at Bankipur the same day at 4-53 A.M., by the down passenger train from Allahabad, and will be received on his arrival by the Commissioner of the Patna Division. At 10 A.M. both Lieutenant-Governors, with their staffs, drive to the Ganges bank, arriving there at 10-30 A.M. The party cross the river and arrive at the site of the new Gandak Bridge about 11-30 A.M. Here the ceremony of laying the first stone of the bridge will be performed, after which the party will breakfast at the Grand Stand on the Sonepur race-course, at 1 P. M. The departure for Chapra is timed for 3 P.M., and the arrival there for 4-15. A dinner will be given in the evening by the Maharaja of Hatwa to their Honors. On the succeeding day, the 13th, both Lieutenant-Governors leave Chapra at 8 A.M. by Bihar and North West Railway for the boundary of the two provinces, where the opening ceremony will take place. After that is over, the party leave for Sewan at 11 A.M. breakfast at Sewan at 11-30, leave the place at 1-30, reach the Gandak river at 5 P.M., and arrive at Muzafarpur at 6-15 P.M. The station gives a ball in the evening in honour of the visitors. At Muzafarpur on the 14th January, races are to be held in the morning, and General Macpherson inspects the Bihar Light horse in the afternoon. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces leaves at night by special train on the Tirhut State Railway for Mokameh in time to catch the up mail on the morning of the 15th, his Honor arriving at Allahabad the same evening at 6-35 P.M. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal le[illegible] by the mail of the Tirhut State Railway on the 1[illegible] and arrives at Calcutta next morning.

THE FOLLOWING is a prayer which the Archbis[illegible] of Canterbury has ordered to be used in his province on behalf of the British soldiers sent out to serve in Egypt. "O Almighty Lord God, King of all kings, and Governor of all things, that sittest on the throne judging right: we commend to Thy Fatherly goodness the men who through perils of war are serving this nation, beseeching Thee to take into Thine own hands both them and the cause wherein their country sends them. Be thou their tower of strength, that, armed with Thy defence, they may be protcted through all dangers, to glorify Thee, Who art the only Giver of all victory. Grant also that we may evermore use Thy mercy to Thy glory, to the advancement of Thy kingdom and the honour of our Sovereign; seeking always the deliverance of the oppres

sed, and, as much as lieth in us, the good of all mankind; through our only Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen." *Anent* this prayer the *Indian Churchman* says that the International Arbitration and Peace Association have resolved that the 'Primates' prayer is at variance with the 'principles of justice, peace, and humanity,' and is indeed a specimen of Philanthropy run mad! All prayers of this kind are mockeries of Divine grace.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Indian Mirror* is in dire distress. He knows not how to put on his clothing in a decent way, and in his trouble painfully cries out—how shall we dress? A wag at our elbow hearing the cry, said—'give him the same advice which Punch gave to persons about to marry.' But we think differently. We would say——dress as your father and grandfather of blessed memory did when going to office, and you will be always presentable in civilized society. Only abstain from running wild after Oscar Wilde, Petrochios, ancient Mariners, and other such will-o'-the-wisps, which will lead you to bogs and quagmires. The picture he draws of the court dress of a Bengali Babu, a rag round the waist and another on the shoulder is, however, amusing. It recalled to our mind the full dress of a New Zealander, which consisted of a pair of brass spears and a cocked hat. We thought too of the picture of a henpecked husband painted by Mark Twain—a man surprised by the Police, at midnight while standing on a chair in the middle of his room with only a night shirt for dress, and a spiked helmet for a night cap, holding a Turkish scimitar in one hand and loudly ringing a large bell with the other to allay the fear of his better half who hearing some guns fired thought of a thunder-cloud over head. Not a bad thing for a New Year's joke. It would have been better on April 1.

THURSDAY, 1ST JANUARY.

WE HAVE it on the authority of a contemporary that the Afghan Boundary Commission have been productive of one good result already: it has succeeded in securing the friendship of the Sarak Turkomans, the hereditary enemies of the Tekke Turkomans who are friendly disposed towards Russia. The Sarak Turcomans are said to be viewing Russian advance in Central Asia with considerable alarm and will gladly fight against the Russians if they are assured of Britain's protection and help.

A XMAS dinner was provided for the inmates of the Alms House and House of Industry on Xmasday by the District Charitable Society. The inmates, about 97 in number, after having done justice to it, presented an address to the Superintendent Mr. Thomas McGuire, in which they took occasion not only to speak in terms of [illegible] the kind and affable manner with which the Superintendent treated them, but also thanked the President, the Secretary and the Members for the repast they had set up to them.

FROM THE 1st of January, money orders will be issued in India for payment in the British Colonies of Newfoundland, Bermuda, Falkland islands, the possessions in South and West Africa, and in the West Indies. The conditions under which money orders will be issued are the same as those laid down in the Indian Postal Guide for money orders payable in the United Kingdom. The amount of each order may not exceed £10.

GENERAL BROWN, an Englishman, has been appointed as Military Adviser to the Chinese Government.

THE CONCAN KING has lately issued an edict in which he remonstrates with the misdirected policy of the young men in seeking Government Service leaving their own trades. We may say that our youngmen should carry the moral of the edict in their hearts and rather than seek for appointments pursue their own callings, a more honourable course than grovelling in office rooms on paltry allowances; but after [illegible] who is to be the judge of what is good for them, [illegible] or they? Surely it is to be presumed that most [illegible] know what is most beneficial to them.

WE ARE GLAD to see that Babu Radhika Prasanna Mukerji, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle has been allowed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. B. Clarke. It goes without saying that Babu Radhika Prasanna is one of the ablest officers in the Education Department, and we hope the Government will take into its favourable consideration his claims when Mr. C. B. Clarke goes to Assam or any other vacancy in the Inspectorships occurs.

THE WIDOWED Maharanis of Udeypore have named Fatteh Sing, cousin of the late Maharana, to fill the *gulden* left vacant by the sonless young Maharana Sajjan Sing Bahadur G. C. S. I. The nomination will require the sanction and approval of the Government of India.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy, in reply to the memorial of the rayats of Hooghly praying for the appointment of a representative of the ryots on the Select Committee, has been pleased to intimate the memorialists that he could not comply with their request as such a step at this stage of the Bill would cause inconvenience and delay.

THE MAHRATTA SAYS:—"We learn with satisfaction that the people of Madras have proposed to hold an Annual Native Conference every December for the purpose of securing an interchange of thought between Madras and the mufassil, and developing and strengthening public opinion. The first Conference will be held shortly, and is to continue for four days." The object is truly noble and reminds us of the old Grecian olympic and other institutions to which the proposed Conference bears a resemblance. We wish every success to this grand social institution.

IT IS reported that on the resumption of the business of the House of Lords after the Christmas recess, a Bill will be introduced by an influential member of the Opposition for the purpose of conferring the franchise upon duly qualified women. It is probable that the Bill will be identical with that which Mr. Woodall M. P., has already introduced into the House of Commons.

A BOMBAY paper understands that a memorial signed by about 5,000 of the subjects of Holkar was sent to His Excellency Lord Ripon before his retirement. The object of the memorialists was to show that there was no foundation for the many hostile reports that had from time to time appeared in several newspapers about the administration of his State by His Highness. They pointed out, that, instead of misgoverning the State, as reported, he had during the long period of his rule, been trying his best to promote the welfare of his subjects. Enumerating his many good acts, they drew attention to the fact that the State had been gaining steadily in wealth and population since his accession to the throne. He had established schools and colleges, and founded charitable dispensaries. He had spent money in constructing canals for the free supply of water to his subjects. He had encouraged trade by lending money to the merchants at a moderate rate of interest. During years of famine he had distributed corn to his starving subjects at his own expense. He had paid considerable attention to irrigation and public works, and improved the status of the villages under his rule. The [illegible] for the removal of the [illegible] which, by depressing the opium market, retarded the prosperity of Malwa.

FRIDAY, 2ND, JANUARY.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* commenting on the gross failure of justice in the Coleridge case, says: "But the injury which Mr. Justice Manisty has thus been the means of doing to the reputation of the Bench is far exceeded by that which it has suffered from the apparent powerlessness of the Bench to protect itself from insult. A section of the press which, however contemptible it may appear to educated men, wields an enormous power with the middle and lower classes in our large towns, has ventured not only to criticise the decision from its own particular standpoint in the severest terms, but to assail the motives of the Judge with a scurrility quite equal to anything of which the vernacular Press of India has shown itself capable. One weekly journal, indeed, which I need not name, but which enjoys an immense popularity with the London cad, applies to Mr. Justice Manisty the very comparison for applying which to a Judge of the Calcutta High Court a certain Bengali editor was not long since committed to prison. It characterises the decision as an "attempt to emulate Scroggs and Jeffreys," while further on it speaks of "the trades-unionism of the Bench and Bar." In another part of the same paper there is a most scurrilous travesty of the proceedings at the trial in which, to start with, the "Scene" is described as laid "not in Liecester Square but the new Law Courts (*Court discovered sitting; Defendant accommodated with a seat on the Judge's knee; jury drinking champagne, generously provided by Judge and Defendant, who have tossed 'odd man out' as to which of them shall pay. Plaintiff conducting his own case*)." Yet, in the face of these and similar gross contempts, the court is apparently paralysed, and makes no attempt to vindicate its dignity. The effect of the decision itself would have soon passed away. But the effect of allowing such matter to be published with impunity will be to extinguish the last atom of respect for the courts in the breasts of the great majority of the population." What a pity it is that Mr. Justice Norris does not occupy the place of Judge Manisty.

WE QUOTE the following telegram from the *Englishman*: "A meeting has been held of the Educational officers protesting against the Civilians in the Punjab and elsewhere superseding them in the posts of Directors of Public Instruction, thus violating the Secretary of State's despatches and personal pledges. It was decided to co-operate with the aggrieved educational officers throughout India; to appoint a permanent Secretary in England; to submit their grievances to the Press, to Parliament, and the Universities. Although the Educational Department mainly justified the British rule in India, its members, socially equal and academically superior to the Civilians, were greatly inferior in pay, promotion, pension, and position; yet the Civilians considered themselves underpaid and sought relief by appropriating the Educational Department's only prizes. Dr. Leitner's supersession should be made a test case, as it violated alike the seniority, special experience, and claims from services to science and to the State, whose present educational policy he had largely shaped." The educational officers of other Provinces ought to join their Punjab friends in maintaining their rights.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE of the sun will be visible in parts of New Zealand in September next. Scientific parties from Victoria, England, France, America and Italy will visit the island with necessary aparatuses to make a complete set of observations.

A CORRESPONDENT from Hazaribagh complains of the depredations committed by a number of man-eaters infesting the Baragainan Hills situate between Hazaribagh and Lohardugga much to the consternation and trouble of the inhabitants of the villages at their foot. We hope the district authorities will invoke the aid of *shikaries* in clearing the hills of these ferocious animals. We would be accused of disloyalty if we complained of the Arms Act, which makes native humanity helpless even before leopards and wolves.

A CORRESPONDENT of an up-country paper, writing from Melbourne, says:—"Some Indian bunnias came here recently, with fancy goods and curiosities to sell. The dusky foreigners were not at all to the taste of the 'larrikins' of Melbourne, and two of them were attacked a few evenings ago and thoroughly thrashed, their goods being scattered to the winds. These "larrikins"—the product of short hours and large pay,—are a rapidly growing evil. They are guilty of brutal assaults in the streets here almost daily; and age and sex are no protection against their villainy. Nothing but the lash will check this [illegible] need." But why should [illegible] 'larrikins'? If they are [illegible] cads.

SATURDAY, 3RD JANUARY.

SAYS THE [illegible] Mr. Gladstone had a narrow escape of being run over the other day at Piccadilly. While walking along Piccadilly he was asked by an aged lame man to pilot him across the road; the good natured Premier immediately acceded to his request and, taking the man by the arm, proceeded to cross the street which was much crowded at the time. Mr. Gladstone made his signal with the umbrella he had in hand to several cabmen but one of them did not pull up till he was almost upon the Prime-Minister. We are sincerely glad at the escape of Mr. Gladstone.

THE EXPRESS SAYS:—"As an admirable commentary upon the Bengal Tenancy legislation and the shadowy nature of the privileges—called *rights* by the concocters of the Bill—sought to be, *nolens volens*, conferred thereby upon the tenantry, it is notable that these very tenants repudiate the project altogether! For months past the Bengal ryots have been protesting against the measure, quite as vigorously indeed as the Zemindars themselves, and the burthen of their complaint all round is that the survey clause, the land registration provisions, and the promise of the Government to give summary power to realize rents, would entail ruin on the tenants. As the Bill brings these dire calamities upon the ryots, they importune the Government to withdraw the Bill. At a recent meeting held in the Nudden district it was resolved to ask for the withdrawal of the measure, or else, that the ryots "rights and privileges" be given in a definite shape. It was held that the Bill in its present form "gives privileges to the ryots, but takes them away again with compound interest!" The Select Committee's Report on the Bill is looked forward to with much curiosity. We hope its withdrawal may be recommended, now that both the zemindars and their tenants pronounce it to be antagonistic to their mutual interest.

THE MOTION of Ramjivan Bagdhi, against the judgment of Mr. Rattray for dismissing his case against Mr. Walton to the Sessions Judge has been granted on the ground that the presiding officer Mr. Rattray should have gone through the evidence before disposing of the case and that in the presence of the complainant, Mr. Rattray ought to have even set up a sham trial before

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thus summarily dismissing the case during the absence of the complainant. Such decisions only prejudice Europeans in the eyes of the natives.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, arrived at Bombay on Tuesday last. He will shortly pay a visit to Poona and Bajeepore returning to Bombay next week.

WE HAVE received a copy of Babu Brajanath Bhattacharjee's *Tarun-Tapasi*. The object of the author is to impress on our females the duty of obedience and faithfulness to their husbands and so far as we have been able to gather from a cursory glance of the contents, the author seems to have achieved success for his pains. The best recommendation of the book is that it is free from all vulgarity and is fit to be placed in the hands of those for whom it has been intended.

LAST WEDNESDAY *Adarsha Sati* and *Bibaha Bibhrat* were played before a crowded house at the Star Theatre. *Sabitri* the noblest ideal of a Hindoo wife, overpowered the hardest of hearts. But for the roughness of Satyavan's voice and manners the whole play of *Adarsha Sati* would have been as complete a success as could be desired. *Bibaha Bibhrat* is a first class society play full of humour. The caricatures are excellent and really worth seeing.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following periodicals and publications :—1. Basudeb Bejoyam—a Sanskrit Kabya, by Ramanath Tarkaratna. 2. Bharati a Bengali monthly for Paus 1291 B. S. 3. Classified Catalogue of modern Books. By W. Newman and Co., 1885. 4. Krisi Tutwa Nos. 5 and 6. By Nrityagopal Chatterjee. 5. The First Annual Report of the Bagbazar Reading Library. 6. Indian Telegragh Guide Parts I. and II. 1885. 7. St. Jacob's Oil Family Calendar &c., 1885. 8. India's Fare-well to Lord Ripon.

DURING THE week ending 27th December, last there were 286 deaths in the town of which 21 were from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 78 from fever and the rest from other causes.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week.

London, Dec. 31.— Princess Beatrice has been berothed to Prince Henry of Battenburg.

London, Jan. 1.— A banquet will be given in honour of the Marquis Ripon by the National Liberal Club on February the 25th. Lords Kimberley, Granville, Derby, Northbrook, and Sir Vernon Harcourt have signified their intention of being present. The Victorian Government have requested Lord Derby to authorise them, telegraphically to proceed with the annexation of the neighbouring islands which are still available. The British Revenue returns for the December quarter amount to £21,125,000, showing a decrease of £31,250 as compared with the same period last year. The decrease is chiefly in the excise revenue. The returns for the year amount to £85,500,000, showing a decrease of £4,691,250 as compared with the last year.

Madrid. Dec. 29.— Further particulars received of the earthquakes in the south state that nine hundred people have been killed at the town of Albunu las, in the province of Granada; and reports state that thirty deaths from the same cause have occurred at Periana in Malaga.

Cairo. Dec. 29.— A force of British infantry under General Earle has been told off to proceed to the scene of the murder of Colonel Stewart and his party, and to inflict punishment on their murderers. General Wolseley has ordered a convoy of supplies to be forwarded to Gakdul, whereupon the expedition will advance to Khartoum, leaving behind a garrison at Korti.

30.— The plan of the campaign of the Nile expedition is as follows :—General Earle will collect his brigade of infantry at Handeb above the fourth cataract in order to punish the tribe who were the Murderers of Colonel Stewart and his party. The force will then push on to Abuhamed and open the road to Khorkho, from whence stores for troops will come. The mounted infantry and guards corps under Colonel Sir Herbert Stewart will leave Korti to-day with a large convoy of supplies. The guards will be left at Gakdul in order to protect the stores, and the mounted infantry will at once return to Korti with unloaded camels, and then the rest of the camel corps, artillery and Hussars will have their head-quarters transferred to Gakdul. From there the expedition will march to Shendy and Khartoum, and a garrison will remain to guard the camp at Korti.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1885.

RETROSPECT OF 1884.

THE CURTAIN has dropped over another year. Peace smiled over India throughout the past twelve-month. Some slight commotion was caused on the north-west frontier by the despatch of an expedition to the Zhob Valley, but it did not affect the general tranquillity of the Empire. In other parts of the world, however, there was a good deal of fighting during the past year. There was much shedding of blood in Egypt, in China as well as Madagascar, in all of which countries the fire of war was still ablaze when the year closed. The state of affairs in Egypt, induced the Gladstone cabinet to send "Chinese" Gordon to the Soudan, in the hope that with his well-known influence with the chief of that province, where he had once been Governor-General under the Khedive, he would succeed in establishing some sort of stable Government, and in arranging for the safe withdrawal of the Egyptian forces. But that hope was disappointed. General Gordon was closely besieged at Khartoum shortly after his arrival there, and it was found necessary to send a large body of English troops to the Soudan to relieve him. The expedition under the command of Lord Wolseley was on its way to Khartoum when the year closed. The outbreak of hostilities between France and China had been expected every moment, and did not, therefore, come upon the world as a surprise. Protracted negotiations were conducted by the Chinese Ambassador, the Marquis Tswseng, with a view to settle the differences between the two countries; but these ended in nothing. The negotiations having proved abortive, France at once bombarded some of the Chinese forts, but she did so without a formal and official declaration of war. Fighting continued with various success, and the war was still in progress when the year closed. England made an attempt to mediate between France and China, but Earl Granville's effort in this direction proved a failure. In America there was a good deal of excitement towards the close of the year on account of the Presidential election. The result of the election was satisfactory inasmuch as it led to the elevation of Governor Cleveland of New York to General Washington's chair in White House.

In India the past year had a most inauspicious beginning. It opened in the gloom of a cloudy night. A few days before its commencement had been announced the *concordat* with the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association upon the ill-fated Ilbert Bill. Throughout the prolonged and bitter controversy caused by this unfortunate measure the Native community had given Lord Ripon a loyal, warm and enthusiastic support. Nevertheless their hopes received a rude shock. When the late Viceroy set his heart upon domestic reform, little did he think of the difficulties which beset his path. Surrounded by a bureaucracy tenacious of their own powers and by a European community jealous of their own privileges, Lord Ripon found himself placed in an extremely difficult and delicate position, and some of his noble schemes for the advancement of the country were shipwrecked between them. *The Peace with dishonour* as our lamented predecessor in the agony of his distress characterised the arrangement with the Defence Association, had grievously disappointed our countrymen. The task of reform in India is difficult in any case, but it becomes hopeless when it is impeded by obstructions prepared for it at the very Council table of Government House.

INDIA IN ENGLAND.

The public mind in England throughout the past year was occupied with the Franchise and the Egyptian questions. The affairs of India, therefore, received much less attention than usual. The number of debates on Indian subjects in Parliament was extremely small. The most important Indian debate of last session was that which took place in both the Houses in the spring, on the Central Asian Question. The occasion which gave it rise was the incorporation of Merv with the dominions of the White Czar. In the Lower House the discussion was opened by Mr. Stanhope, who conclusively showed that advancing upon Merv, Russia had been guilty of a gross breach of faith, and that no reliance whatever could be placed upon her promises. Mr. Stanhope demanded from Her Majesty's Government a frank declaration whether they adhered to the policy which had always been accepted in England—namely, that British interests must dominate in Afghanistan; and whether the Ministry were prepared to insist upon the maintenance of the boundaries of Afghanistan which were settled with Russia in 1873. The debate in the House of Lords was opened by Lord Lytton in a long and carefully-prepared speech, but his Lordship spoiled a good case by an ill-advised attempt to vindicate his Afghan policy. Lord Lytton contended that the annexation of Merv need not have caused any anxiety if the Liberals, on their return to power in the spring of 1880, had not abandoned the fruits of his Afghan war by evacuating Kandahar. The noble Lord, however, conveniently forgot that the annexation or permanent occupation of Southern Afghanistan had formed no part of his programme; and that the English could not have retained Kandahar without a gross breach of public faith. Lord Lytton took up an unassailable position when he urged that a united, independent and friendly Afghanistan would be the best barrier between England and Russia in Central Asia. But he should have remembered that this result could not be attained by reducing the Ameer to the position of a protected Indian prince, as his Lordship had sought to do. The most interesting speech in the whole debate was made by Lord Northbrook, who clearly explained the main features of the policy which the Liberal Government had pursued towards Afghanistan. His Lordship declared in plain and emphatic terms that the British Government would not allow any foreign Power to interfere in Afghanistan in any way. Lord Kimberley, who followed Lord Northbrook, said that the time had come when the boundaries of Afghanistan must be definitely laid down. This was the origin of the Afghan Delimitation Commission, of which we shall speak later on. There was an instructive discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of the gold and silver plate duties and the system of compulsory hall-marking. The question was brought forward by Mr. John Slagg, M. P. for Manchester. There was a peculiar appropriateness in the arrangement under which the representative of Cottonopolis in Parliament rose to demand the abolition of the English import duties on Indian silver work inasmuch as India had been made, at the instance of Manchester, to surrender the revenue she derived from her import duties and to admit free English goods to the value of 35 millions sterling. Mr. Slagg made an excellent speech in support of the cause taken up by him. He proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the existing system had gradually effected the ruin of the trade in the precious metals and that by maintaining this system England, the great apostle of Free Trade, was guilty of an economic heresy. Mr. Gorst and Sir George Balfour, who followed Mr. Slagg, took the same view of the case. But the Government did not hold out any hope for the repeal of this obnoxious tax, which yield the English Treasury less than ten lakhs a year, even though Mr. Gladstone had in his Budget for 1881-82 strongly advocated its abolition. The moral of this was that a wealthy country, like England, which loses no opportunity to preach the doctrines of Free Trade did not deal fairly and justly by India when only £83,000 was at stake, whereas poor India was made to sacrifice a revenue of a crore of rupees by the surrender of import duties on English goods. It came out in course of the discussion that the real objection was not the loss of duty but the risk of Indian artificers outselling their English competitors. Thus it was a gross case of protection and nothing more. The Budget debate was, if possible, still more disappointing. The Under-Secretary's statement of the financial position and transactions of the Government of India was, as usual, made to an empty House, during the closing hours of the Session. It seems quite useless to regret that the Indian Budget should, year after year, be laid before Parliament at a date at which it is scarcely possible that due attention could be paid to it. Each year brings with it fresh protests and promises of improvement, but all to no purpose. Mr. Cross, however, gave a lucid exposition of the financial transactions of the Government of India, and signalized the occasion by airing his pet theory that taxation in India is very light. He arrived at this comfortable conclusion by maintaining that the land revenue and the opium revenue of India do not represent taxation proper—a theory which had been originally propounded by Mr. James Wilson, the first Finance Minister, inorder to justify the imposition of the three "tremendous" tax schemes which he had brought out in his pocket. The only criticisms of any importance upon Mr. Cross's statement were made by Mr. Stanhope, who reiterated what he had so often urged before that a large reduction might be effected in the expenditure of India. He also pointed out that public opinion, both in England and India, with reference to the necessity for the construction of

public works, was frequently led by interested parties, and that great pressure was at times brought to bear upon the Secretary of State, to induce him to sanction a large expenditure upon public works. Almost all the speakers who took part in the debate protested against the discussion on the Indian Budget being deferred to the close of the Session, but our countrymen could not hope that these protests would do any good when they remembered that the acceptance by the Ministry of Alderman Fowler's motion on the subject brought forward in the middle of the session of 1883 had failed to bring about any improvement. Contrary to all expectation, we had an Indian debate in Parliament during the recent autumn session. It took place in the House of Lords on the 10th of November, and it arose, from the presentation of Lord Napier and Ettrick of a petition from the people of Madras against the practice of the Local Government spending a greater part of the year in the Hills. His Lordship showed that the withdrawal of the seat of Government from the plains caused great inconvenience to those who had grievances to bring forward or proposals of public benefit to make; and that while the rulers resided in the Hills they lost touch of all the chief industries of the country. Though the petition could not be technically received in consequence of an informality, the discussion to which it gave rise was not altogether fruitless. Lord Kimberley hinted that the Home Government would prescribe a limit to residence in the Hills; and the Duke of Argyll reminded the House that in the good old days, Anglo-Indians used to spend 30 or 40 years of hard work in the plains with scarcely any leave at all. The result of the discussion was to show that the present system of Government from the Hills during greater part of the year admitted of no justification or defence. Some members of Parliament, who take a deep interest in the affairs of this country, often bring them under the notice of the House of Commons, and one effect of their frequent interpellations was that the local rulers were imbued with a wholesome dread of Parliamentary agitation.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed early last year to consider the scheme of the Government of India for developing railway communication in this country. The Committee sat under the Presidency of Mr. Baxter, and examined a number of witnesses including Major Conway-Gordon, Mr. Westland, and Dr. W. W. Hunter, who had been deputed by the Government of India to give evidence before the Committee. The proposals of the Government were explained by Major Conway-Gordon; Mr. Westland gave an exposition of the financial position of the Government; and Dr. Hunter dealt with the economical aspect of the question. The proposals laid by the Committee involved the expenditure of 33½ millions sterling on the construction of 3,896 miles of rail-road during the next five years, either chiefly by the State, or through the agency of companies, but on the financial responsibility of the Government of India. The Official witnesses, as might have been expected, took an altogether cheerful view of Indian Railway affairs. They did not hesitate to say that the proposals of the Government of India could be carried out in their entirety without imposing any additional burdens upon the people. They maintained that the lines on which the Government proposed to expend 33½ millions during the next five years, would prove remunerative. The Parliamentary Committee accepted the proposals of the Government of India with only one exception. They disallowed that part of the scheme which provided for the appropriation or rather misappropriation of £200,000 from the Famine fund for the purpose of defraying interest charges on the loans to be raised by companies for railway construction under a guarantee from the Government of India. The considerations which mainly influenced the Committee in arriving at this decision were two: *First*, that the finances of the Empire were in a flourishing condition; *secondly*, that the Indian Railways had yielded a return exceeding 5 per cent. in 1883-84. But the Committee should have known that there is no guarantee that the present satisfactory condition of the finances which has been the result of a succession of good seasons should continue for any length of time; and that the circumstances of 1883-84 in regard to railway earnings were altogether exceptional. The report of the Parliamentary Committee was under the consideration of the India Office when the year closed. The Secretary of State received an important deputation on Indian Affairs during the past year; while a deputation on the silver duties, promoted by the East India Association, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In replying to the last mentioned deputation, Mr. Childers promised that the questions should receive the consideration of Government; but the hope thus created was dissipated by the subsequent debate on the subject in the House of Commons, of which we have already spoken above. The deputation on the Civil service age question which waited on Lord Kimberley was a great mistake. Our countrymen resident in England should not have pressed this question upon the attention of the Secretary of State without the interference of the Government of India. Nevertheless, his Lordship had no justification for dealing a death-blow to the legitimate aspirations of our educated countrymen to take a fair share in the higher administration of their father-land.

During the past year Indian affairs received greater attention in England out-side Parliament than within it. Several public meetings were held in London in connection with Indian questions and the periodical Press contained a fair number of articles on Indian subjects. The meeting held at the Kensington Town Hall to consider the Indian views of Lord Ripon's policy was attended by a pretty large number of Liberal M. P's who expressed their anxiety to see justice done to the teeming millions of this country. These gentlemen seemed to think that the Ilbert Bill was an important step in the direction of opening the higher offices of the administration to the children of the soil and thus India would derive immense benefits from the Liberal Government. They, however, shut their eyes to the fact that the opening of higher employment to the natives under the Ilbert Bill policy is a mockery and a delusion and that the people of India have not much to choose between the Conservatives and Liberals as the governing agency. They know very well that though Conservatives and Liberals profess different principles, they both do the same thing where the dumb and unrepresented millions of India are concerned. The meeting held at St. James's Hall to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill and to demand a Commission of enquiry was a great success. It was largely attended by gentlemen of position and influence, and every word that was addressed by the speakers who addressed the meeting was calculated to carry conviction. The British India Committee, which had been originally formed with a view to support Lord Ripon's policy in regard to the Ilbert Bill, developed last year into a permanent organisation under the name of the "Indian Reform Association," in order to co-operate with the people of India in promoting their political progress and material interests, and to inform the British public regarding the condition of India. The Oxford Institute, founded by Professor Monier Williams, was formally opened. Of the articles in Indian subjects in the English periodical Press, Mr. Slagg's papers in the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. Blunt's "Ideas about India" in the *Fortnigtly Review*, and the letters in the *Times* on the Native States of India attracted much notice. Mr. Slagg did a real service to India by insisting that the time had come when the Parliamentary Government of India should be thorough and vigilant, and by advocating the formation of a Standing Committee of the House of Commons upon Indian affairs. Such a Committee would be the last court of appeal for the Princes and people of India; Mr. Slagg, however, made a mistake in advocating the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council. Mr. Blunt's papers showed that he had, speaking generally, made a good use of his opportunities in making himself acquainted with the actual state of things in this country. In dealing with the Mahomedan question, however, his undoubted bias in favour of Islam misled him, into taking an unfair view of the position of Her Majesty's Mussulman subjects in this country. The letters on the Native States of India which appeared in the *Times* clearly established the fact that their writer did not possess a thorough knowledge of his subject. He betrayed lamentable and disgraceful ignorance when he asserted that the sepoys of the Native States did not perform the functions of policemen. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose's candidature for a seat in the House of Commons was a remarkable event in the history of the past year. Our distinguished countryman was accepted as a Liberal candiate for Greenwich—the borough which Mr. Gladstone represented in Parliament till the general Election of 1880. The selection of Mr. Ghose by the Liberal Five Hundred was confirmed by the Librals of Greenwich.

PERSONNEL OF GOVERNMENT.

THE changes in the *personnel* of the Indian Government during the past year, with one exception, were few and unimportant. The exception we refer to was the change in the Viceroyalty. Lord Ripon's administration practically closed with the passing of the Ilbert Bill; but his Lordship remained at the head of the Government of India a few months longer to suit the convenience of his party at home. Towards the close of the year it was announced that the Earl of Dufferin had been selected to succeed the Marquis of Ripon in the Viceroyalty. A better selection could not have been made. Lord Dufferin's appointment to the highest and most important office under the British Crown outside the United Kingdom was cordially approved by both the great political parties in England; and remembering his Lordship's antecedents our countrymen also congratulated themselves upon it. Lord Dufferin had been Under-Secretary of State for India for upwards of two years and had thus enjoyed ample opportunities for making himself acquainted with Indian affairs. During a part of the period of his tenure of that office he had had the advantage of serving under Sir Charles Wood (now Lord Halfax) whose broad and enlightened policy towards this country has deservedly endeared his name to its people. The wide and varied experience of Oriental peoples which Lord Dufferin had acquired in three Continents pointed him out as the fittest man for the Governor-Generalship of India. His Lordship's first utterances served to confirm the favourable impression which had been created by the news of his departure from England; he received several Indian deputations in England, and on his arrival in this country many addresses of welcome were presented to him. His Lordship's replies thereto were characterised by an amount of good sense which extorted the admiration of all right thinking persons. His words breathed a spirit of conscious responsibility and genuine statesmanship. He did not hastily commit himself to any particular line of policy. He says that until he had been in the country for some time it was impossible for him to give correct judgments on the various important questions that awaited his decision. Lord Dufferin's first utterances have shown in an unmistakble way that His Lordship is capable of reconciling hostile interests in a most satisfactory manner, and that his remarkable tact, cautious spirit, thorough conscientiousness, warm sympathy with oriental peoples, independence of character and firmness and strength of mind qualify him pre-eminently for discharging the onerous duties and responsibilities which devolve upon the ruler of one-fifth of the entire human race.

The only change in the *personnel* of the Local Governments during the past year was that in the Nagpore Chief Commissionership. Mr. W. B. Jones having taken furlough, Mr. Charles Crosthwaite was appointed to act for him. It had been settled that Mr. Rivers Thompson would go home on six months' sick leave and that Mr. Charles Bernard would act as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during his absence. But the necessity for making this arrangement was removed by an improvement in our Lieutenant-Governor's health and Mr. Bernard returned to his substantive post at Rangoon. Mr. G. J. Cordery, Resident at Hyderabad, was compelled by ill health to go home on three months' leave and Colonel Sir Oliver St. John officiated for him. Towards the close of the year it was announced

that Lord Reay would succeed Sir James Fergusson in the Governorship of Bombay on the expiry of the latter's term of office in April next.

FINANCE.

There was no change in the fiscal policy of the Government of India during the past year. The new Fnance Minister, Sir Auckland Colvin, naturally took time to study the financial position of the Empire and to watch the operation of the great fiscal changes which had been effected by his distinguished predecessor in 1882. Those who knew Sir Auckland Colvin's antecedents and had read his famous memorandum on resettlement operations in the North-Western Provinces and the minute recorded by him as a member of the Deccan Riots' Commission, naturally expected that he would avail himself of the earliest opportunity to do something for checking the incalculable mischief done by the periodical revision of the Government demand in the temporarily-settled provinces. Nor was this hope disappointed. Sir Auckland Colvin's very first Financial Statement explained the action which had been taken in this matter. He informed the public that important correspondence had been exchanged between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, having for its object to give temporary settlements of the land revenue a degree of permanency in the more populous and advanced parts of the country. Though the correspondence itself was not published, the Finance Minister briefly explained the substance of the arrangement decided on. It is that when the land revenue of a district has been equitably assessed on the basis of a careful survey, finality, in some sort, should be given to it. The principles accepted by the Government of India for giving effect to the policy were thus sumamrised in the Financial Statement. First, that all improvements made by landlords or tenants shall be exempted from assessment; secondly, that no reclassification or revaluation of the soil shall be allowed in any case in which the soil has once been properly classed and valued. Thirdly, that the existing assessment shall be taken as the basis of revision, and shall be liable to alteration only on two or three carefully defined grounds. These grounds, we were told, would be that the Government of India was disposed to restrict to the increase of cultivation, increase of produce due to improvements executed by the state, and the rise of prices. The question of the manner in which these principles are to be carried out in each Province, without undue sacrifice of public interests was still under consideration when the Financial statement was presented, and no decision on the subject has yet been announced. In other respects, Sir Auckland Colvin's first Budget was a common-place and tame affair. It was published in the shape of a minute by the Finance Minister. No legislation being necessary in connection with the financial arrangements of the year, the Budget was not laid before the Legislative Council. The Minute explained that, owing to the change in the direction of the finances during the year, and in view of the short estimates for opium consequent on the failure of the crop of 1883-84, it had been thought necessary to leave such questions as those of the License Tax and CourtFees untouched for the present. The most interesting part of the Finance Minister's statement was that which entered into an examination of the statements made by Mr. Stanhope in his place in the House of Commons regarding the increase of expenditure in India. But the explanations which Sir Auckland Colvin gave failed to carry conviction. The Revised estimates for 1883-84 reckoned on a surplus of £271,400 and the Budget estimates for 1884-85 on a surplus of £319,000.

LEGISLATION.

The legislative measures initiated or carried out during the past year were not of any particular importance, and do not, therefore, call for an extended notice. The Local Self-Government Bills for the provinces which do not possess legislatures of their own having hastily been passed in 1883, a compromise on the Ilbert Bill having been entered into with the Defence Association, and the Bengal Tenancy Bill not being ready for its passage through the final stage, the Supreme Legislative Council had an easy time of it last year. The passing of the Ilbert Bill after the *concordat* was a very tame affair. Even if that ill-fated Bill had been carried out in its original form, it would not have affected more than eight or nine Native Magistrates throughout India. But in the shape in which it found a place on the Statute-book, it did more harm than good. Whilst it did not make any substantial concession to Natives, it contained provisions which were calculated to paralyse, instead of facilitating, the administration of justice. The Bill had proposed to remove at once and completely all judicial qualifications based solely on race distinctions. But under the compromise entered into with the Defence Association those qualifications were emphasised and perpetuated. The only measures connected with the extension of Local Self-Government which came up before the Vice-regal Legislative Council last year were the Punjab Municipal Bill and the British Burmah Municipal Bill. Both these Bills were passed into law. The Punjab Municipal Act, like the Punjab Local Boards Act, left a great deal too much to the discretion of the Local Government. One novel, and striking feature of the Act attracted a good deal of public attention. The Bill, as originally introduced did not specify the acts and omissions not prohibited by the general law which should be punishable under the Municipal Law. It merely contained a power to make rules prohibiting acts of the nature of nuisances and regulating entry into private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances. But the Select Committee decided to set forth with some fulness the powers of Municipal Committees for sanitary and other purposes, and the offences affecting the public health, safety, or convenience, punishable under the municipal law. The Committee, accordingly, added two new chapters to the Bill, and the addition was approved by the Council. In the final debate on the Bill Mr. Ilbert defended the course which had been adopted by the Committee and spoke of the risk incurred in delegating to the Executive Government the power to legislate about nuisances and other legal matters. The protest against the practice of leaving it to the Executive Government to deal with important matters by rules was well-timed, as the practice had largely grown within the last few years. The preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill together with the Bill as revised by them was published last spring, and the Bill was forwarded to the Government of Bengal for further consideration. It had been hoped that the final report of the Committee would be really finished by the end of the year, but the hope was not fulfilled although most of the members of the Committee did their best to hurry through the work entrusted to them. The provincial Legislative Committee of Bengal, Madras and Bombay were not particularly active during the past year. The Bengal Municipal Bill was passed into law; but the Local Boards Bill was referred back to the Select Committee. The Butwara Bill was withdrawn. Towards the close of the year a crude measure was brought forward to provide for the registration of permanent tenures. The Madras and Bombay Legislative Councils passed the Local Self-Government Bills for the Southern and Western Presidencies respectively.

FOREIGN POLICY.

In noticing the important political events of the past year, the installation of the young Nizam of Hyderabad must first claim our attention. The Governor-General of India visited Hyderabad for the first time last year, and this was in itself a noteworthy circumstance. It marked an era in the history of the first and proudest Native State in India. Never before had the sovereign Prince of Hyderabad openly solicited from the representative of Her Majesty in India advice in the task of administration. Time was when the Nizam from the traditions of his House was too haughty to recognise the East India Company and the British Crown, except as an "Ally" and the opportunity was taken ceremoniously to mark the subordinate feudatory position of the principality. The installation of the Nizam at the beginning of the past year was the grandest ceremony of its kind of late years on record. The address which Lord Ripon delivered on the occasion was as well conceived as it was well worded, and nothing could be better in spirit than his Lordship's utterances. He paid a just tribute to the memory of the late Sir Salar Jung for his eminent services to the State for many years. He gave wise and excellent advice to the young chief as to the manner in which he should conduct the administration of his State affairs. It was fortunate for him that the Viceroy of India took the trouble to visit Hyderabad and enquire personally into the state of things there at a time when the Nizam's Court was truly in faction. There can be no manner of doubt that but for Lord Ripon's well-timed visit the eldest son of Sir Salar Jung would not have been appointed Prime Minister of Hyderabad. But although Lord Ripon had an excellent opportunity of making himself acquainted with the condition of things in Hyderabad, his Lordship did not think fit to veto the notorious Chanda Railway scheme. The maladministration of the Maharaja of Bikanir received a good deal of attention during the past year. His refractory Thakoors having been coerced, the Viceroy directed the Maharaja to conduct the administration of his State with the advice of the Political Agent accredited to his State. The agent however, proceeded much further than his instructions warranted and practically relieved the chief of all cares of administration. Lord Ripon impelled by a strong sense of justice agreed to re-open the question of the Maharaja Holkar's conduct during the Mutiny and to hear what His Highness had to say in defence against the charges brought against by Sir(then Colonel) Henry Durand. But this excellent intention was not carried out. The Foreign Office through its recognised organs in the Anglo-Indian Press raised a howl against the Maharaja Holkar and His Highness had bitterly to regret the course he adopted. The Afghan frontier question received much attention during the past year, owing to the advance of Russia upon Merv and Sarrakhs and the desire expressed by the Amir Abdur Rahman to be furnished with a map showing the limits of his dominions. As no such map existed, it could not be given to the Ameer. In accordance with the announcement made by Lord Kimberley in course of the Merv debate in the House of Lords, the English Foreign office arranged with the cabinet of St. Petersburg for a delimitation of the Afghan frontier. A joint British and Russian Commission was appointed for the purpose. The British Commissioner, Sir Peters Lumsden, arrived at Sarrakhs in November, and was then told that he would have to wait for his Russian Colleague for a couple of months. The Indian section of the British Mission took the route through the Beluch desert as the Amir could not safeguard their passage through Kandahar.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The question of the higher employment of Natives in the public service received a good deal of consideration at the hands of the Government of India during the past year. In replying to the address presented to him by the Native Community of Madras at the beginning of last year, Lord Ripon had said that the movement for raising the limit of age for candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service had his sympathy, and that the rules for admission to the statutory or Native Civil Service stood in need of improvement. To both these important matters the late Viceroy directed his attention during the past year. He succeeded in persuading his colleagues to join him in recommending the Secretary of State to raise the age limit for the Covenanted Civil Service. But as the despatch which embodied this recommendation was not published we could not know how far the action taken would facilitate the entrance of Natives to the coveted service through the door of competition. The question of improving the rules for the Statutory Civil Service was not settled at the time of Lord Ripon's departure. But pending the final settlement of the question, the late Viceroy gave permission to the Local Governments to choose candidates for the Native Civil Service in the best way they thought pro-

per. The Governments of Bengal and Madras decided to select probationers by a competitive examination, but the other provincial rulers followed the old system and nominated their candidates. The question of the higher employment of Natives in the Opium and Survey Departments was also dealt with during the past year. The proposal to withdraw the exclusion of Natives from the higher grades of the Opium Department emanated from the Government of Bengal. Mr. Rivers Thompson pointed out that the time had come when the disirability of Natives to fill the gazetted appointments in the Opium Department should be removed. The proposal of the Government of Bengal was, however, only partially adopted by the Government of India, which decided that every fourth vacancy in the Department should be filled by a Native. It was further laid down that Native candidates for higher employment in the Opium Department should be appointed by nomination, though European and Eurasian candidates for the same service are subject to a competitive examination. This distinction was made simply with a view to exclude educated Bengalees from the appointments thrown open to Natives, and to reserve them for dishonest men of the *amla* class from among whom the tehsildars in the Upper Provinces are recruited. As regards the higher employment of Natives in the Survey Department, too, it was decided that every fourth appointment should be filled by a Native. But the question of the manner of filling the appointments was not finally settled by Lord Ripon. The Surveyor-General was asked to invite Native candidates for employment in his Department, to send in their names, together with the requisite certificates of age, health, character &c. with a view to appearing at an examination. It was laid down that no candidate should be admitted to the examination who had not at least passed the Entrance Examination of a University. It was left to the Surveyor General to decide whether the examination should be strictly competitive or whether he would reserve to himself the power of final selection from among the candidates who had succeeded in passing it. But while the Opium and Survey Departments were partially thrown open to Natives, the concession which had been made to them in the matter of their higher employment in the Public Works Department by the famous Rurki Resolution was withdrawn. That concession the India Office had felt in very shame to make to the people of this country after the scandalous misappropriation of Indian revenue for the maintenance of Cooper's Hill College for the benefit exclusively of British-born subjects. The advantage which the Rurki Resolution had given to the people of India was a just and fair one; but it was withdrawn under the pressure of Anglo-Indian agitation and outcry against it. Not only was the famous Resolution rescinded, but the Government of India actually sanctioned an improved scale of pensions for European Engineers and from the benefit of which Native members of the Engineering branch of the Public Works Department were excluded.

Two Reorganisation schemes—the Punjab Reorganisation scheme and the Public Works Reorganisation scheme—were sanctioned during the past year, though the latter was not brought into operation until the 1st instant. The Punjab scheme provided for an increase in the aggregate pay of the Covenanted Service of Rs. 1,36,476 a year; but it granted an additional sum of Rs. 21,000 only for the higher grades of the Uncovenanted Service and increased the number of the lower appointments. The scheme was mainly intended for the benefit of the junior Covenanted and Military Civilians employed in the Punjab, who had for some time past been loudly complaining that fat appointments did not fall to their lot with the rapidity desired by them. In order to remove the block of promotion in the Covenanted Service it was necessary to create a large number of well-paid new posts, and in order to provide the holders of these posts with some work, the right of appeal which the people enjoyed and greatly valued was seriously curtailed. Sir Charles Aitchison had proposed a reduction in the number of recruitment for the Civil Service in connection with the Reorganization scheme, so that some of the higher judicial appointments might be reserved for the Uncovenanted Service. But the adoption of this proposal would have been fatal to the object which the framers of the scheme had in view; and so it was disallowed. The introduction of the Reorganisation scheme, however, was signalised by the elevation of a Native gentleman to a District Judgeship in the Punjab. The Public Works Reorganisation scheme would considerably improve the position of Executive and Assistant Engineers. It not only sanctioned a general increase of pay in these ranks but also has increased the numbers in the three higher grades of Executive Engineers, and in the 1st grade of Assistant Engineers, so as to allow of the permanent promotion of a number of officers from the junior grades of those classes. For the special benefit of Cooper's Hill men the scheme provides that Assistant Engineers 2nd grade, would receive Rs. 400 a month instead of Rs. 350, after three year's service in the grade. Civil Engineers appointed in India from the Civil Engineering Colleges or otherwise would be admitted to the more favourable scale of pension prescribed for Engineers imported from Europe; but this rule we are told is subject to any general restriction which may hereafter be and imposed on the amount of pension payable to Native Servants of the Crown.

The late Viceroy in carrying the modified Ilbert Bill through the Legislative Council at the beginning of the past year, pledged the Government of India to give its careful consideration to the question of separating judicial from executive functions and the machinery for the administration of criminal justice in the Mofussil. The first step in the direction of redeeming this pledge was taken in the middle of the year. Mr. J. W. Quinton of the North-West Civil Service, was placed on special duty for the purpose of reporting on the Police functions of Magistrates. He was instructed to thoroughly examine the records of the Home Office bearing on the subject, and then submit his report. The late Viceroy, however, left this important question unsettled, though it is said that he recorded a minute on the subject previous to his retirement from the Viceroyalty. Lord Ripon should have divested Indian Magistrates of their Police functions if he desired to ensure the success of his Local Self-Government scheme. The first elections under that scheme were held during the past year. Their results, speaking generally, were fairly satisfactory, and established the principle of popular election on a firm footing. His Lordship's Local Self-Government scheme was based upon two cardinal principles:—"First, that the members of local committees shall be appointed by election; and secondly, that the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate shall not ordinarily be the Chairman of local committees within his jurisdiction. The first of these principles has been generally carried out; but the second rule has been more honoured in the breach than in the observance thereof. During the past year a large number of local bodies elected their Chairmen, and their choice with a few exceptions fell upon the executive head of the district or sub-division. Those who were acquainted with the state of things existing in the country had not expected a different result. No Native gentleman who has any stake in the district can afford to incur the displeasure of its executive head by opposing his election to the chairmanship of local committees. With the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate as President of local committees within his jurisdiction, even elected bodies would not be able to act with any independence. The result of the late Viceroy's action in regard to the question of the Indian Church establishment was made known last year. From the correspondence on the subject which had been exchanged between the Government of India and the Secretary of State it appeared that in 1881 the Secretary of State had called upon the Government of India to express its opinion whether the number of chaplains entertained in the country went beyond the obligations of Government reasonably understood. In reply to his enquiry the Government of India or rather the Viceroy and two of his Colleagues—the Financial and the Legal Members—

wrote a remarkably lucid despatch in which the whole question of the Indian Church establishment was argued out with great ability, and breadth of view. The proposals embodied in the despatch were moderate. Lord Ripon and his two colleagues held that the obligations of the Government did not extend beyond the provision of spiritual ministration for servants of the Crown and railway employes who were European, and British-born. This postion was untenable for, if the Government recognised its obligation to supply the religious wants of one class of its subjects it could not consistently with the Queen's Proclamation, refuse to provide spiritual ministrations for the other classes of public servants. Nevertheless, our countrymen were willing to accept the moderate proposals of the liberal section of the Cabinet as an instalment of justice, in the hope that when once the unfairness of applying for the benefit of the Christian Church any portion of the revenue contributed by the Hindu and Mussulman subjects of Her Imperial Majesty was recognised, the grievous wrong which the existing system involved would be remedied in course of time. But the other members of the Government of India who constituted the majority dissented from the views expressed by the Viceroy and Financial and Legal Members. They strongly objected to any reduction in the ecclesiastical grants, and one of them—the Hon'ble Mr. Hope—indeed went the length of arguing that the Government of India was under obligation to provide spiritual ministration for the entire Christian Community of India. In the presence of such wide differences of opinion the Secretary of State found himself placed in an embarrassing and difficult position. He held that it was desirable to proceed further in the matter and decided that Lord Ripon's despatch had been wrongly sent in the name of the Government of India. Towards the close of the past year final orders were passed on the Report of the Education Commission, and it was generally felt that these would in any way help to promote the cause of public instruction. Things were left pretty much where they were, and the hopes which have been excited by the appointment of the Commission were disappointed. The Government of India, in speaking of the report of the Commission, laid particular stress on the importance of extending and developing the system of primary education; but at the same time it recognised distinctly that the spread of education among the masses was a question of money. The Government emphatically declined that the most strenuous efforts of the State would be directed to the extension of primary education and that means that secondary education would be provided only where adequate local co-operation was forthcoming. But the portion of the Resolution which dealt with the question of ways and means was utterly disappointing. The Supreme Government no doubt expressed its willingness to revise the contracts with the Local Governments in order to enable the latter to make larger allotments for primary education, but it also hinted that such applications would not be very favourably entertained. Local Governments were practically told that they must themselves provide the means required for extending primary education, and a strong hope was expressed that the local Boards established under the Self-Government scheme would be able to do much in the way of promoting the elementary education of the masses. A broad hint was, indeed, given to the effect that the local Boards should of their own accord impose additional burdens upon the people in order to raise money for the spread of education. The Government of India, however, forgot that the means at the disposal of the local Boards are extremely limited, and that the introduction of a fresh tax in the name of Local Self-Government would at once convince the people that the noble scheme with which Lord Ripon's name was associated was a mere pretext for adding to their burdens.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The general administration of the Provinces during the past year proceeded on the lines already laid down; and there was not much to distinguish it, from the general sum of events

In Madras Mr. Grant-Duff, as usual, talked a good deal, but did little. He, however, earned the heartfelt gratitude of the people of the Southern Presidency by one act—to wit, the release of the Salem prisoners. The revelations made in the Salem perjury cases instituted by Mr. Vijiaraghachari and tried by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, were startling, and left no doubt in the mind of any reasonable person that the evidence on which the unfortunate Salem rioters had been convicted was utterly false. The Government, however, took no immediate action in the matter, and when it did actually remit the sentences passed on the Salem prisoners, it had not the candour to state the real truth. The release was ordered as a pure act of grace, whereas the innocence of the prisoners had been established beyond the shadow of a doubt by the result of the Coimbatore trials. A Madras Civilian—Mr. A. J. B. Atkinson, who was Collector of Trichinopoly, was removed from the Indian Civil Service on charges brought against him of contracting debts from Natives. The Viceroy visited Madras at the beginning of the year on his way back from Hyderabad—a visit which produced very good results. The people of Madras set on foot a movement for making a protest against the practice of the local Government spending the greater part of the year in the Hills. A largely attended public meeting adopted a petition to Parliament on the subject, the result of which we have mentioned in another column. In Bombay, Sir James Fergusson showed his weakness of mind, by his action in Dr. Banks' shooting case. The Doctor was out shooting in one of the villages, not far from the town of Amedabad, where he was employed as Civil Surgeon. He left his rifle in charge of his shikari, with instructions, if possible, to shoot a buck. This Shikari shot one, and for it the villagers gave him a good beating and took away both the buck and the rifle. This occurrence having been brought to Dr. Banks' notice, he ordered his Shikari to whip those who had beat him. The doctor also fined them Rs. 20, which he awarded as compensation to his Shikari. Upon a consideration of these facts Sir James Fergusson at first removed Dr. Banks from the office of Civil Surgeon, and relegated him to military duty. Against this just decision a howl was raised by the Anglo-Indian Press. Sir James Fergusson yielded to the pressure, cancelled the order dismissing Dr. Banks from the office of Civil Surgeon, and merely punished him by a simple transfer from Amedabad.—This was no punishment at all, as it did not involve any reduction in Dr. Banks' emoluments. Sir James Fergusson allowed the last year of his rule to pass away without doing anything to mitigate the real evils from which the Deccan ryot is suffering. Towards the close of the year it was announced that Lord Reay would succeed Sir James as Governor of Bombay, on the expiry of the latter's term of office in April next. The people of Bombay gave a warm reception to the new Viceroy on his first arrival on the shores of India, and they made enthusiastic demonstrations in honor of Lord Ripon such as had never been seen before. In the Bengal Presidency the past year exposed many cases of Magisterial vagaries and high-handedness both in the judicial and executive branch. We had first the Manickpore assault case in the North-Western Provinces, in which a gallant son of Mars thrashed an in-offensive Bengalee Station Master for an imaginary insult to his dignity. The Joint-Magistrate of Allahabad, who originally tried the case let go the assailant, but the Sessions Judge of the District reversed this decision. Then we had the Nuddea case in which Mr. Tayler, Magistrate of that District, (who afterwards distinguished himself by directing the criminal prosecution of certain students of the Krishnagore College without first ascertaining whether they had committed any offence or not) interceded on behalf of his planter-friend Mr. Savi in the matter of the Mohesganj Indigo concern and the zemidaries attached to it. These properties, which originally belonged to Mr. Savi's family had been purchased by Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdhry, and Mr. Tayler brought official pressure to bear upon the Babu to induce him to return the same to their original owner. We brought the matter to the notice of the Government, which called upon Mr. Tayler to explain his conduct in connection with the affair. Mr. Tayler virtually pleaded guilty to the charges we had preferred against him, and received a mild censure from the Government for his indiscreet act. We had then the notorious and disgraceful Webb case of Assam, in which a gross miscarriage of justice occurred. In reviewing the proceedings of the case the Government of India attributed the deplorable result to the failure of the Assistant Magistrate, before whom the case first came up, to make a full searching, and properly conducted inquiry. But the Assistant Magistrate was not in any way punished for his laches. Another case in which a European planter was concerned cropped up in Assam. The charge brought against him having broken down, the Defence Association sought to make political capital out of it; but they received a well-deserved wigging from Mr. Elliot, the Chief Commissioner of Assam. The Purneah cases also absorbed a great deal of attention. But the worst instance of Magisterial vagary during the past year was that which occurred in connection with the Krishnagore students' case. In that case a District Magistrate co-operated with an overzealous and rash District Superintendent of Police to *hairan and pereshan* a number of students, whose only fault was that they have clapped at a theatrical performance. These officers, however, received their deserts. They were both degraded and transferred from the district. Strange to say, that while the head of the Government was showing so much consideration for the feelings of the people and taking so much pains to secure them justice and fair play, so many district officers should have overriden law, justice and humanity. Such abuses could be only sufficiently checked if the Local Government dealt with them fairly, as was done in the Krishnagore students' case. A great deal of anxiety was caused in Lower Bengal by deficient rain-fall last summer. The Lieutenant-Governor was alive to the urgency of the occasion and lost no time to take the apprehended scarcity on hand. His honor visited the threatened districts, and made arrangements for providing the poorest classes of the people with employment on relief works. He also caused a careful enquiry to be made into the circumstances connected with the frightful accident at Aranghatta on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The result of the enquiry was to exonerate the Native Station Master of Aranghatta from all blame. The first step in the direction of inaugurating the new system of Local Boards was taken in Bengal during the part year. Mr. Westmacott was deputed to form therein Committees in some selected subdivisions, and he reported that the electors had made admirable selections, choosing for the most part men of substance and respectability. The Bettiah installation at which the Lieutenant-Governor presided was a grand and imopsing ceremony. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Sir Alfred Lyall showed his great interest in education by reviving the Anglo-Sanskrit Department of the Benares College, which had been knocked on the head by his predecessor Sir George Couper. Sir Alfred however took a retrograde step in matter of recruiting the Subordinate Executive Service. He directed the exclusion from the annual departmental examination of all persons not actually holding appointments, either permanent or officiating, in the posts for which they desire to qualify by passing the examination. During the past year Sir Charles Aitchison, worked the Punjab in the same liberal enlightened spirit as before. In the minor provinces nothing of any particular importance occurred.

GENERAL.

Commerce was fairly active during the past year, but the days of large profits have gone by, never to return. There is so much competition now that merchants must be content with small profits. The export trade in wheat considerably fell off during the past year as compared with the dimensions it had attained to in the previous year. The Eastern Bengal Railway was purchased by the Government and became, like the East Indian Railway, State property. The late Viceroy, in his last autumn tour through the Upper Provinces, met with enthusiastic reception in all places where he halted or through which he passed; and on his return to the Presidency received an ovation, which must have been exceedingly gratifying to His Excellency. Though we think that Lord Ripon has not been able to accomplish much, there can be no manner of doubt that His Lordship had the real welfare of the country at heart and tried his best, ineffectually though it be, to promote it. Asiatics, as one of the speakers at the Ripon memorial meeting held at Hyderabad the other day happily remarked, look to intentions, whereas Europeans look to accomplished facts. The new Lecture Hall of the Indian Science Association was inaugurated last year under the auspices of Lord Ripon.

CALCUTTA.

The past year will remain memorable in the annals of Calcutta for the municipal imbroglio. Dr. Payne and Mr. Justice Cunningham who had never been favourably disposed towards the Native Commissioners got up an agitation against the municipal administration of the town, and promoted a second memorial on the subject to the Local Government. The Lieutenant-Governor without allowing the Commissioners an opportunity of defending themselves from the charges brought against them by the memorialists, condemned them unheard. He held that the Commissioners had been utterly indifferent to the sanitary requirements of the town and neglected their duties. His Honor, accordingly, appointed a Commission of Enquiry, and required the Corporation to nominate two of their body to sit on that Commission. The Commissioners strongly protested against the illegal action of the Local Government, declined to comply with its requisition, and 34 of them resigned. Almost all the elected Commissioners who had resigned were re-elected by the rate-payers—a fact which conclusively proved that the latter did not endorse the censure which the Lieutenant-Governor had passed upon their representatives. His Honor then appointed a Commission under section 28 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, although it had been shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Corporation had done for the sanitary improvement of the town all that it could possibly do with the limited means at its disposal. The Commission had not concluded their labours when the year closed but enough had transpired to convince all sensible and unprejudiced persons that the Lieutenant-Governor had committed a great mistake by acting on the advice of a man like Dr. Payne, with whom the Commissioners had for years been on very antagonistic terms, and who had consistently and persistently done every thing in his power to injure the Corporation. The Calcutta International Exhibition, after having done good service by teaching the Native population to appreciate their own arts and manufactures and by stimulating them to revive old industries, was formally closed in March last. There was a slight school boyish row at the Presidency College, and it was made the occasion for depriving a number of young students the opportunity of study for various periods ranging from 3 to 12 months, and all this was done for the sake of offering incense to the whim of a hot-headed Professor who took chewing betel-nut as an insult to his dignity. The whole affair was a mere school-boy frolic, and though the boys deserved punishment, the authorities created public sympathy in favor of the offenders by punishing them severely. During the past year several valuable additions were made to the periodical press, both in English and Vernacular, the most notable of these being the *Prachara*, which is edited under the direct control of Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, and the different political, literary and scientific associations of the metropolis were distinguished by their usual activity. There was considerable religious excitement in Calcutta during the past year, produced by the lectures of Pandit Sasadhar Turkachuramani, on Hinduism. The learned Pandit made his appearance here in August last and attracted thousands of young men by his excellent and lucid exposition of the doctrines of true and revived Hinduism.

OBITUARY.

Two of the most eminent sons of India—each a prince among men in his own sphere of life—were taken away during the past year. We allude to the death of Babu Keshub Chunder

Sen and of our predecessor Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur. They have left gaps in our society which cannot be filled. India also sustained a heavy loss by the death of Mr. Henry Fawcett, who used to take a sincere and deep interest in the welfare of the teeming and dumb millions of this country. Among other noteworthy persons who were gathered to their fathers during the past twelve months may be mentioned the Maharana of Oodeypore, the Maharani of Tikari, Sir E. C. Bayley and Dr. H. W. McCann.

CONCLUSION.

THE above is necessarily an imperfect retrospect of the past year. It was on the whole a year of peace, prosperity and quiet progress. May the New Year, under God's blessing, prove more prosperous !

TRANSFERABILITY OF OCCUPANCY TENURES.

IN our last issue we had not space at command to notice more than one point in regard to this question as developed in the last report of the Bengal Government. There are several others which are equally and in some respects more important. The sheet anchor of the Government is a set of four tables compiled by the Inspector-General of Registration to show "that the free sale of occupancy rights is an established and growing fact,"and the general conclusion drawn from those tables is that "the main fact appears that transfers of occupancy holdings are chiefly made to cultivating raiyats." We question the accuracy of the tables I. and II. which most concern the question at issue, and hold that, such as they are, they do not bear out the conclusions deduced from them. The first table is headed "Statement showing the number, value, and area of Ryoti Holdings held at fixed rates transferred by Registered Deeds-of-sale in each Registration District of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the years 1881-82, 1882-83 and 1883-84." The second is headed in the same way, the only change being "Ryoti Occupancy Holdings (not at fixed rates), instead of "Ryoti Holdings." The title in either case does not, however, indicate the real character of the tables as regards the question at issue. They contain several columns, showing the professions of the purchasers of ryoti holdings, and hence their value. Now, we desire to know from what source did the Registration offices obtain the information which enabled them to prepare the tables? Their only resource is the Registration book in which copies or abstracts are kept of the deeds-of-sale registered, and these until recently did not, we make bold to say, supply the necessary information. It is not usual in Bengal to state in such deeds whether the rent payable is fixed or variable. The words used for permanent tenures are *maurasi, mukarrari, kadimi*, and these are not applied to pure ryoti tenures, and consequently they are not of any value in preparing the first table The phrase for ryoti tenure is *rayati-sattva* which applies equally to khudkast holdings, as well as to occupancy tenures of Act X of 1859. Sometimes the word *kadimi* is prefixed to *rayati-sattva*, to indicate khudkast holdings, but the practice is not invariable—and it is impossible with its aid to distinguish between khudkast tenures which are not subject to enhancement and occupancy tenures which are so subject. Special enquiry might help the officials to come to the facts, but as no such enquiry was held until after the date of the Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Registration Department for 1882-83, and the enquiry so made so long after date was in no way such as to secure correct return, we cannot help condemning the propriety of any such vitiated evidence. To know correctly what are the professions severally of purchasers of small plots of lands in 1881 in an enquiry made partly at the close of 1883 and partly at the beginning of 1884 a house-to-house visitation would scarcely suffice, and no such domiciliary visitation was attempted, as a matter of fact the returns we have before us, are compilations from the materials available in registry offices. The only inference possible is, under the circumstances, that deductions have been drawn from insufficient data. In other words, the figures given under the two heads of the "holdings at fixed rates" and "occupancy holdings at not fixed rates" are the makings up of the amlah in registration offices, and have no exact correspondence with facts. The custom is usual, but the practice is not invariable, to state in deeds-of-sale the profession of the seller, by the use of the words *pesha amuk*, but no such statement is made in regard to the profession of the purchaser, and the details given in the tables of how many purchasers were mahajans, traders, or money-lenders, how many landholders and how many miscellaneous, must, under the circumstances, be any thing but correct and reliable. We make exception of course of the tables for 1883-84, when the practice of giving abstract statements of the age, caste, and profession of purchasers on the top of the deed was introduced. Whether in England or in India few people like to be branded as money-lenders or Hebrew uncles, and as almost all money-lenders own some land, they usually profess to be ryots and nothing more, and the figures under the head of ryots in the returns are consequently perfectly delusive. The Government is well aware of this, and in the report under notice (para. 27) admits that "it has been argued that no conclusion can be drawn regarding the profession of the purchasers; many mahajans being raiyats and most well-to-do raiyats lend money. There is no doubt truth in this; the accuracy of the return is probably vitiated by cross divisions of this sort." This admission goes much further than what the Government fancies it does, or wishes it should. If we cannot rely on the professions of the purchasers as stated in the return, how can we deduce any sound conclusion as to who have been the purchasers, and it is on evidence such as this that the Government wishes to prove that free sales do not lead to the transfer of property from ryots to money-lenders, as alleged by outsiders, and our legislators accept these figures as their guide in framing the obnoxious Tenancy Bill. But the unreliability of the returns apart, the figures they supply not only do not support the conclusions arrived at by Government, but lead to the very reverse. The question in the main is—do sales of small tenures lead to the transfer of property from ryots to non-ryots, or leave them still in the hands of cultivating ryots? and to ascertain this we have reduced the several heads of mahajans, traders, money-lenders, landlords &c. in the Government returns into one head, that of non-ryots,or other than cultivating ryots,and the result will be found in the annexed list. It shows that under the head of ryoti holdings with fixed rates *i. e.* khudkast tenures, about the saleability of which there is no difference of opinion and which the Government has mixed up in the discussion to show that sales are numerous, 10,987 out of 17,833 or 61·61 per cent., of the tenures passed away from the hands of ryots to those of non-ryots in the course of 1881-82, 57·94 in the course of 1882-83, and 55·41 in the course of 1883-84. The average of the three years was of 58·32 per cent. Unless we believe 61·61 per cent. to be less than 38·32 the Government statement that "in the main rayati tenures pass on to rayats" must fall to the ground. As the usual rule is to hold a ryot to be the representative of a family of five heads,the 11,387 of 1883-84, mean that 56,935 heads of the population were in that year reduced from the position of farmers owning land at fixed rates to landless day-labourers. Similarly, of the so-called occupancy holdings,many of which we believe were no other than khudkast tenures, 16,691 out of 47,030 or a little over ⅓ were transferred from ryots to non-ryots. It is observable also that there is no evidence in the returns to show in how many cases of these ryoti sales the zemindars gave their permission with, or without, the receipt of a salami, the so-called *chout*, and in how many the sales were independent of their sanction, and that is an important factor in the issue, and without it the deductions are all vain. Following the ratio above given these figures imply that 83,455 persons have been converted into day-labourers in course of the past year. Putting the two classes of figures together we come to a total of 1,40,390, persons, and if we add thereto 50,000 persons sold out of their home and hearth under decrees of court, we arrive at a total of nearly two lacs of persons as the annual rate of pauperization going on in anticipation of the Millennium which the Tenancy Bill, according to Sir Rivers Thompson, is to inaugurate for the ryots. Sir Rivers has no faith in the returns sent in by his own officers showing that the process of selling out in the Sonthal Pergunnahs has, within a few years, transferred ⅓rds of ryoti *lands* to outsiders, but the figures he has himself thought fit to put forward in support of his position show that as regards holdings with fixed rates the ratio is over one-half or 58·32 per cent. in all Bengal. Knowing as we do from personal experience the utterly helpless condition of the miserable people of Sonthalia, we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Nia Dumka. But for our purposes we are content to argue on the Government figures alone. Whatever may be the opinion of the advisers of Sir Rivers Thompson, the public at large, we have no doubt, will hold a law which promotes the process of selling out ryots at the rate of 58·32 per cent. is anything but a blessing, and not at all in keeping with the Government assertion that "in the main ryots are the principal purchasers." The table we annex further shows that the ratio of sales has vastly increased within a few years. According to the Famine Commissioners, in 1879 it barely amounted to 7000. In 1881-2, it was, putting the two heads, of fixed and varying rates together, 50,466 and in 1883-4, it was 67,578. The Government may not admit the natural inference,but it is irresistible,that these sales have been promoted by Government action and the discussions anent the Tenancy Bill. The Government holds that sales are common, and having formed that conclusion, orders its officers to collect facts at the close of 1883 for 1881, the increase being 34 per cent. in two years and the facts so collected are now thrown in the teeth of those who hold a different opinion, and desire to prevent the ryots from being totally sold out. The Government was unquestionably perfectly honest in its endeavours to collect trustworthy information, but it cannot be unaware how the amlah in Mofussil offices are influenced by the expressed object of Government, such as has been developed by the discussions regarding the Tenancy Bill, and, to say the least, it is not fair in argument to stop the mouths of opponents with evidence so got up. Looking to the results already arrived at while the Tenancy Bill is under discussion, no sane man will for a moment doubt that when the zemindars and out-siders come to know the advantage of buying ryoti holdings and the law affords every facility for it, the evil will multiply manifold, and the rate of pauperization, now two lacs, will be ere long 10 or 15 lacs per year. The natural tendency under free sale must be for land to accumulate in the hands of capitalists, and to reduce the small farmers into day-labourers,—the impoverization of the many for the benefit of the few ——and it is the duty of Government which professes to be the friends of the ryots to prevent this evil, and not to promote it. This is the reason why we do most object to the Bill, and the figures the Government has placed at our disposal have strengthened our opposition in every particular. It is rumoured that the Select Committee have proposed to stop the opposition of the zemindars to free sale by offering them a sop—a salami or bonus of 7½ per cent. on the sale proceeds of ryoti tenures. This may satisfy the zemindars, but our clients, the ryots, derive no benefit therefrom. For them the only condition which would be most beneficial is no sale, or entail as they now have it, and every infraction of it, is sure to work out their utter ruin.

Ryoti Holdings held at fixed rates.

Year	Total of Sales	Sold to rayats	Sold to money-lender and others	Percentage.
1881-82	17,833	8,389	10,987	61·61
1882-83	18,948	9,467	10,979	57·94
1883-84	20,548	10,890	11,387	55·41
Ryoti Occupancy Holdings not at fixed rates.				
1881-82	32,633	21,203	12,910	
1882-83	40,144	27,676	15,630	39·56
1883-84	47,030	31,911	16,691	38·93
				35·49

NOTICE.

The memorial meeting of the late Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur, C.I.E., will be held at the Town Hall on the 10th instant at 3 P M. The public are invited to attend.

(Sd.) PEARY MOHUN MUKERJI,
Secretary.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IN ACCORDANCE with the time-honored custom we wish our subscribers, readers, friends and supporters a HAPPY HAPPY NEW YEAR and many a return of the same.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Empire has this year showered the following titles:

To be a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

His Highness Asaf Jah Muzzaffar-ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fath Jang, Nizam of Hyderabad.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honorable Augustus Rivers Thompson, C. S, I., C. I. E., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governorsof Bengal.

Charles Grant, Esq., C. S. I., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

To be a Companion of the Star of India.

Henry William Primrose, Esq., lately Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

To be Companions of the Indian Empire.

The Rev. Dr. K M. Banerji LL.D., and Major Lewis Conway-Gordon, Monsieur Paton, Monsieur Boppee, James MacNabb Campbe l, Esq., M.A., Rao Sahib M. R. Nilkanth, R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M. A., Kunwar Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, P. Mitchell Esq., Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, Risaldar-Major Isri Parsad, and D. Panioty, Esq.

Titles, like kissing, go by favor, and Mrs. Grundy's is the only court where they are best discussed. For our part, we congratulate those who have been favored, and sympathise with those who have been disappointed in their expectations. We detest the idea of speculating about the reasons why so and so should have got such and such titles and why so and so did not. The world, we believe, would move on smoothly enough without the lubrication of titles, and stars, and tinsel badges. Our venerable and venerated friend Dr. K. M. Banerji is quite content with his LL.D., but no man is more worthy of the highest honors which our sovereign can bestow on the profoundest scholar in Her dominions, than he is.

A FRIEND from his cosy *fauteuil* has taken upon himself the trouble to teach us the Philosophy of the Tenancy Bill. The task seems to us to be too heavy for him—and his philosophy bears the stamp of the philosophy of the 'fiddlestick of the fiddle of heaven.' He has taken much pains to tell the world that the zemindars have brought all their resources into play to oppose the Bill. Is this very strange? Do the philo-ryots want that landlords should sit akimbo, smoking a leisure-hour pipe while their vested rights of centuries, or acquired over a century ago for good consideration, secured to them by the British Government itself, are being snatched away from them by a handful of visionaries from Hibernia? The next point dealt with in the Philosophy is that the *rayats* are completely unrepresented in the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy. Our friend will, we hope, exonerate landlords of Bengal and Behar from all blame if the powers that be have not considered it necessary that they should be represented in the Council at all; and what better representatives could the rayats have sent to the Council than tenant-right-loving Governors and Members of Council determined to cast the rights conferred on zemindars by the sacred settlement of 1793 to the four winds? Much less would the rayat have benefitted by the advocacy of lawyers or journalists, Anglo-Indian or native, than they are now doing through the pro-radical, socialistic secretaries and members of Council. The most interesting and the best part of the outpourings of the social philosopher comes next, where he deplores the coalescence of the zemindar with the Anglo-Indian landlord who made common cause with his countrymen in India in defending their 'self-acquired privileges,' and he describes this union 'a truly melancholy spectacle.'—But is it not a more melancholy spectacle to see the buried fire raked up, or a healing ulcer opened anew, and to bring back the painful past to remembrance than the union of the native landlord with his European brother, who, although he may join issue in other matters, is at least at one with him on the Tenancy Bill. His conclusion is indeed pathetic, but a little too presumptuous. He calls upon His Excellency's Government to make up its mind to show whether it exists for the wealthy and influential class who, he thinks, but for this Government of peace and security would have been at the mercy of the "sons of the soil." He further goes on to point out that the time has come when the re-adjustment of the relations between landlords and tenants should be made and that forthwith. Really such gratuitous, stale, smuggled, and unfair advice is sickening. At least we Bengalis do not see that the relations between the landlord and tenant have become so strained as to require a thoroughly revolutionary, nay confiscatory, measure like the present Tenancy Bill to settle them. No, no such necessity has actually arisen in the land as to necessitate its introduction. It is the introduction of this Bill which has to a certain extent unsettled the minds of the ryots. What we say on the subject is—secure the just rights of the ryots for them, but by no means trench upon the rights which the British nation with the ratification of Her Majesty the present Queen-Empress, has conferred upon the landlords of these Provinces. Our friend wants that the Bill should be hurried through His Excellency's Council, but we dare say he must, after having read of *the* notices of ryots' meetings held in different *parts of the* country as to the unhealthy character of the proposed land law, have changed his opinion, and will pause to consider that if the Bill be passed into law, it will be subversive of the interests of the zemindar and the tenant alike.

THE DEMISE of the scion of the oldest of Rajput States, Mewar, was announced on Saturday last the 24th ultimo. Maharana Sujan Sing, Bahadur, of Udoypur, has passed away from the land of the living. Born in 1858, His Highness was only 26 years of age when it pleased Providence to take him away from our midst. He succeeded to the guddi of his cousin Sambhu Sing in 1874 while a minor, and came of age two years after, when he was allowed to assume the reins of his government. The Moharana was for the last 3 years in a precarious state of health, suffering from a variety of maladies, but his end was brought on by an epileptic fit, the shock of which his shattered constitution could not stand. He was an intelligent young nobleman of great promise, and by his gentleness of temper and amiability of character succeeded in winning golden opinions from his subjects. Under his sway the prospects of Mewar brightened up, and who knows to what pitch he could have by his discretion, foresight and vigilance carried them. It is a curious fact that the family has for several successive generations been maintained by adoption. Mewar is about the size of Ireland, with a population of 1,20,000 and a revenue of about twenty lacs of rupees.

WE HAVE been informed that notices under the Bengal License Act have been issued to some poor copper-smiths in Baranossy Ghose's Street in Calcutta. The unpopularity of the tax is enhanced by the heedless way in which it is administered. These poor people, who are simply workmen, earning scanty monthly wages hardly sufficient for their support, are not thought too small to escape the tender mercies of the tax-gatherer. We trust the matter will be enquired into by Mr. Sterndale who enjoys the reputation of strictly supervising his department.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular desposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male),' hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen.' Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole with consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Correspondence.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION AND THE VARIOUS SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS IN BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

DEAR SIR,—As I have no doubt your valuable paper is pretty freely circulated among the members of the various "Associations" that have been formed to protect and promote the interests of different creeds and classes in Bengal, I solicit the favor of a place in your pages for the following remarks on a question of vital importance to all who are interested in the moral and social well-being of the people of India.

One of the unmistakable signs of progress in the social circle in Bengal during the last decade is the formation of such a large and influential number of "Associations" for the mutual benefit of the various classes of the community; and no doubt much good has been done by such combinations of salutary influence which is thus brought to bear both upon social questions and political measures of the State.

This is one way in which public opinion in India will become a power which will command respect both from the rulers of the land, and from the various classes of subjects who form the basis of native society in India. "Associations," or combinations of intelligent men, who have for their object the general good of the country, involves a great responsibility which it would be well for such unions to bear in mind. The power if rightly used, is a great blessing, but it should always have in view the *social* and *moral* as well as the fiscal good of the community. Such power should not be a *preserve* for the special profit of one class of the people, but a comprehensive and catholic movement for the public good. Not an enclosed *tank* reserved for the favoured few, but a *running stream* flowing on for the benefit of ALL without distinction of class or clan or creed or social condition.

It may be expedient for special classes of the community to combine to preserve and promote their own specific interests, but such combinations are at best very limited in their power for good and can hardly be called patriotic or philanthropic, as long as they confine their operations to their own special good.

At the same time I do not see why such "Associations" could not extend the bounds of their personal and federal interest, and afford the community at large the benefit of their combined power for good. Yea more, should not this be regarded as a sacred *duty* entrusted to such leading bodies of the community by God himself for the general good of all those around them? If I mistake not this is the light view in which to regard every combination of human influence or social fraternity under whatever name it may be constituted.

Taking this as my standpoint I will now come to the subject on behalf of which I am anxious to enlist the sympathy of the various valuable organizations instituted throughout Bengal for mutual protection or for the promotion of federal interests.

Of all the social evils with which India is at present inflicted none can be compared in its degrading and disasterous effects with that of the prevailing habit of indulgence in STRONG DRINKS.

This is an evil which is not confined to any one class or social grade of the community, but which extends its debasing influences more or less to *all* alike. The rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant. The High caste and low caste. Rajahs and Ryots, priests and people. Yea alas and to a large extent, women and children as well as men, have been taken captive by the fatal chorus of that enemy of our race which "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder" Even in rich and respectable households the slime of this seducive serpent is to be seen and not a few of the very "flowers" of Indian families have perished in the cruel folds of the foul friend whose fatal sting has filled many an Indian home with unexpressible anguish and agony of soul culminating in many a broken heart and a ruined fortune. The evils already done by indulgence in strong drink in Indian homes should surely arouse the best energies of parents and patrons to put an effectual stop to the fearful ravage of this "roaring lion" who goeth about seeking whom he may devour.

Nor is this all. The evil which is so wide in its extent, is also most *prolific* in its calamitous *consequences*. Other vices as a rule are limited in their evil effects; but this Hydra-headed monster breeds a vast brood of hellish imps who may well be called a legion.

The man who is under the influence of the God "Bacchus" is entirely in the devils hands and exposed to all manner of vile and wicked deeds. It is the bottle that leads to the brothel Grog and gambling generally go together and brandy, as a rule, is the brother of brawls and battles which often end in bloodshed and in blighted lives dragged out in the drivelling solitude of bedlam.

The drink demon puts the end to all hope of progress and prosperity in life, and it kills its poor helpless victims before they attain to the meridian of average life. Noble efforts are made by many parents to get their sons the advantage of a liberal education, but if the boy becomes the victim of

drink, neither education, nor high culture will save him from that degradation and death which is the inevitable result of a bite from the fatal fang of this deadly demon. Need I remind you of the victims already fallen as the prey of this formidable foe in many a respectable family in Bengal. The very last time I spoke to the late esteemed Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, he told me in a tremulous voice, almost weeping, that "the very flowers of the flock in respectable families in Bengal were being blighted and blasted by indulgence in strong drink." Yes, and I fear the evil *going on* more and more among the rising generation in India. Surely it is time to come to the rescue while so many hearts have been rent and so many families ruined by the ravages of this monster evil. I would call attention especially to the fact that, in this especially, the proverb is doubly true, which tells us that "*prevention* is better than cure." If the robust nations of colder climes, and people of iron wills who are made of far sterner stuff than the mild and yielding inhabitants of sunny India are not able to resist the unquenchable craving for intoxicants when once the poison of this subtile serpent has entered their veins I venture to ask. What chance of resistance or recovery have the people of India should they become the prey of this dragon of drink? I am bold to answer *none whatever!* Since then the case is so serious and the cry is so loud for help. I venture to call the attention of all philanthropic souls and all patriotic societies in Bengal to the curse which is desolating the land with greater ravages than a deadly plague, or a dire and destructive famine. Having just glanced at the great evil in question I do not know if I should presume to add any hints as to how best to deal with the fatal foe which disolates the country.

I feel pretty sure that many would readily join hand and heart to do battle with this enemy if some few leading and patriotic souls would raise the standard of *total abstainance* and lead the van against the foe. Now it strikes me that we have in the various "associations" and "societies" formed for national and social purposes in Bengal a splendid organization with which to propagate the practise and the principals of total abstainance from the use of all manner of intoxicating drinks and drugs. I do this it is not at all necessary to neglect the other purposes for which "associations" have been formed. Keep on with your special object, whatever it be, but add to it another worthy object which may in its turn do more good to you and to the country than the other purposes which the association desire to promote.

Where organization are already in existence, it will be but little trouble to use them for such a worthy purpose as the one I now advocate.

It is some comfort to know that so far the majority of native gentlemen who are the leaders of thought and action in Bengal are abstainers from the use of strong drinks. So that in most cases the very officers and Committee of the various "Associations" could act on behalf of a new branch of business in the shape of a *Temperance Band* in connection with the Existing Organization. May I then solicit the attention of these societies to the following suggestions.

1st. Bring before the members of your association the *urgent need* of adopting some united plan or scheme wherewith to prevent the spread of drunkenness and to promote entire abstainance from the use of all manner of intoxicating drinks and drugs.

2nd. Draw up a few simple *rules* and resolutions to be proposed and adopted. With a view to start *at once* in connection with your society a *Temperance Band*, and get all the members you possibly can to join in the good work.

3rd. As this movement is to be common *to all* classes and creeds of people, without any distinction, invite *all* to join and chose officers for the "Temperance Band" from amongthe various castes and creeds of the community.

4th. Adopt a simple *pledge* of abstainance and supply the members with cards which they should sign and return to the Secretary of the society in case they wish to discontinue their membership. The pledge card may be thus worded. *I———do solemnly promise to abstain from the use of all manner of intoxicating drinks and drugs and to discourage the use of the same by others, as long as I retain this card.*

5th. Admission should be *free* to all. But those who are able to contribute should give small monthly donations to enable the Committee to print and circulate Temperance literature and to advocate the cause by public meeting and Temperance lectures.

6th. To keep up the interest in the good work the Committee should meet monthly and popular public meetings should be held, as frequently as practicable, to advocate the cause of total abstainance when it would be well to have some special means of entertaining, such as a magic Lantern or some other public attraction.

A grand Demonstration once a year, should be made when it would be well to have open air processions with music and banners waving in the breeze and a public meeting to read the Report Sing Temperance Songs, and deliver Temperance addresses. All minding up by the conflagration of a huge effigy of the Demon drink, and shoutings of "*down with the demon.*" I will not add except to appeal once more to the humanity and patriotism of the people of Bengal to rally round the standard of sobriety and to save the country from the terrible flood of desolation and death with which the land is threatened by the onward wave of intoxicating drink.

Yours to serve as far as I can in the cause herein advocated.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS EVANS.

Mussurie, 29th December 1884.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Advertisements.

Wanted from the 1st of March 1885 a Secretary for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association. Salary Rs. 1,000 a month.

Apply by letter addressed to the undersigned on or before 31st instant.

By order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Directors of the Bonded Warehouse Association.

CALCUTTA, 2nd January, 1885 } H. W. I. WOOD, Secretary.

NOTICE.

On Friday, the 11th of Magh, corresponding to the 23rd of January 1885, at half past Seven in the evening there will be BRAHMO UTSABA at our family residence, No. 6 Dwarka Nath Tagore's Lane. For want of sufficient space and to prevent overcrowding, it has been arranged that admission will be by tickets. There are left five hundred tickets only. Those who are willing to be present and take part in the UTSABA, are requested to apply to the undersigned for Cards of admission without delay.

DWIJENDRA NATH TAGORE.

Notice.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the Adi Brahmo Samaj will be celebrated on the 11th of Magh next, corresponding to the 23rd of January 1885. The following programme will be followed on the occasion:—

Morning Service—From 7½ A.M., in the Adi Brahmo Samaj Prayer Hall.

Sankirtan, Devotional Conversation, &c.—From 1 P.M., to 3 P.M., at the outer compound of the residence of the Pradhan Acharyaya, No. 6 Dwarka Nath Tagore's Lane.

Evening Service—From 3 P.M., at the outer com-pound of the residence of the Pradhan Acharyaya.

Sankirtan—From after the Evening Service till 9 P.M.

All are cordially invited to take part in the celebration.

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Intending purchasers may apply for further particulars to the undersigned. The boat is on view at Chitpur, Calcutta, in front of Messrs. Rali Brothers' Jute Mill.

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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in a Suit No. 568 of 1881, (wherein Nripendra Naryan Ghose a Hindu Infant by Sowdaminey Dassee his mother and next friend is Plaintiff and Rajendra Naryan Ghose is Defendant) and dated 12th September 1884, by Mr. R. Belchambers in the Registrar's Room at the said Court House, on Saturday the 24th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock the under-mentioned properties namely:—

Lot 1.—A partly upper-roomed and partly lower-roomed Dwelling House with land thereto belonging containing by estimation 15 cottahs or thereabouts, situate and being at Ramkistopore in the District of Howrah and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the north by Ramkistopore Ghaut Road, on the East by the mourussee land of ShaikGoric Mohamed and others and on the west by the mourussee land of Ram Doss Khan, and on the south by the land belonging to Messrs. Rushton Brothers and the Funeral place.

Lot 2.—A partly brick-built and partly thatched Dwelling House with land thereto belonging containing by estimation 9 cottahs or thereabouts, situate lying and being at Gholladungah otherwise called Kalla Bibee's Bagan Ramkistopore in the District of Howrah and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the North and East by Kalla Bibee's garden Road on the South by the Dwelling House of Joygopaul Roy and others and on the West by the Dwelling House of Joygopaul Roy tenant of Gobind Persad Pundit.

Lot. 3.—A piece of land with thatched erections thereon and surrounded by a brick-built wall containing by estimation 19 cottahs or thereabouts situate and being at Shibpore Chowdry's Ghat in the District of Howrah and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the north by Shibpore Ghaut Road, on the east and south by the land of Colly Persad Chowdry and on the west by the land of Gooroo Churn Roy Chowdry.

Lot 4.—Upper-roomed Dwelling House with land comprising 1 Biggah and 4 cottahs or thereabouts, situate and being No 4 Obhoy Churn Ghose's Lane Rajah Nobokissen's Street in Calcutta and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the north by Mohendro Nath Sadkhan's Engine House, on the East by the Dwelling House of Dwarka Nath Bose, on the west by the said Obhoy Churn Ghose's Lane and on the South by the Dwelling House of Chunder Nath Bose.

Lot 5:—All those Godowns with land containing by estimation 10 cottahs be the same a little more or less, situate lying and being No 26 described in the Pottah No. 206 (formerly No. 180) Chitpore Road Bagbazar in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the west dy Chitpore Road, on the North by Government Dispensary and a Public passage, on the East by Khas land called Budden Singhee's garden and on the South by tenanted land belonging to the late Rajah Rajkissen Bahadoor and the Dwelling House of Luckhy Narain Seal and the passage leading to the house of the said Luckhy Narain Seal.

Lot 6.—All that piece or parcel of rent free Bustee land or ground and Tank containing about 11 Biggahs and 10 cottahs be the same a little more or less, situate lying and being formerly No 27 and then No 51 and now No 25 in Rajah Nobokissen's Street in the City of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the East partly by the house of Sreemutty Durgasundari Dassee, partly by the tenanted land of Rajah Radhakanto Deb Bahadoor deceased, partly by the house of Madhub Chunder Maduck and partly by the house of the late Rajah Prosunno Narayan Deb, on the South by Rajah Nobokissen's Street aforesaid and by a Public drain, on the west partly by the Tenanted land of Kally Paulit, partly by the tenanted land of Nurrohurry Mitter, partly by the Dwelling House of Radha Ramon Roy and partly by the Dwelling House of Nobo CoomarRaha and others and on the North by the family Dwelling House of Thakoor Dass Kobiraj, partly by the tenanted house of the said Thakoor Dass Kobiraj, partly by the Dwelling House of the late Issur Chunder Goopto, partly by the tenanted house of Nilloo Mitter and by a public drain.

The abstracts of Title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of Babu Mooraly Dhur Sen, Attorney for the Plaintiff, No 7 Church Lane.

MOORALY DHUR SEN.
Plaintiff's Attorney High Court Original Side.
16th December 1884. } (Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS, *Commissioner.*

INDIAN NATION.

[ESTABLISHED 13TH AUGUST 1883.]

This journal which has always endeavoured to maintain a high standard of ability and honesty will be published from January 1885, in three sheets of foolscap paper. No effort will be spared to make the paper a first-class journal in appearance and substance. Annual subscription Rs. 6; subscription for shorter periods at proportionate rates; the shortest period for which subscription is taken is one month, the amount payable being 8 annas. All subscriptions for shorter periods than 6 months must be paid absolutely and unconditionally in advance.

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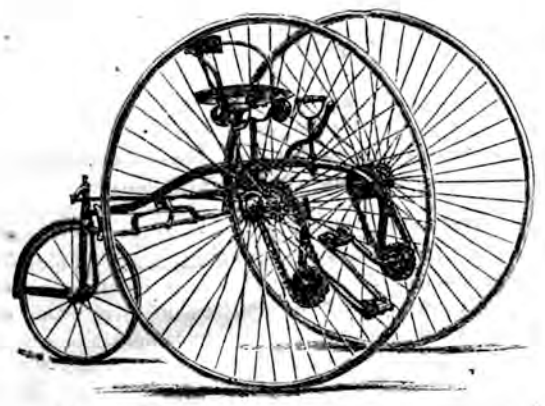

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Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

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Concave and Convex Brazillian Pebble spectacle in steel frame at	...	6	0	0	Per pair.
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Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

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Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET CALCUTTA.